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CHAMBERLAIN ON OUR WAR

BRITAIN'S COLONIAL SECRETARY AR-RIVES IN NEW YORK. -4-

He Discusses the Problems Confronting the United States in the Philippines and West Indies-Likens the Present Situation to England's in Egypt, and Believes Us Fully Able to Master It Alone-His Views as to an Anglo-American Alliance.

The Right Hon, Joseph Chamberlain, England's Secretary for the Colonies, arrived on the Majestic of the White Starline vesterday afternoon. He was accompanied by Mrs. Chamberiain and their daughter. He proposes seeing more of the United States than he did on last visit, which was two years ago-that is if his holiday is not out short by affairs need-

ing his attention at home. Mr. Chamberlain is a good sailor, but he did not relish seven days at sea, notwithstanding that the last part of the trip was accomplished in good weather. To a Sun reporter, who was a fellow passenger, Mr. Chamberlain said that an ocean voyage always bored him. He had made no positive plans for his visit, but was anxious to see some of the Western cities, and would, of course, spend part of his time visiting the family of Mrs. Chamberlain, who was Miss Mary Endicott, daughter of the Secretary of War under President Cleveland.

re had been some gossip on shipboard that Mr. Chamberlain was bent on a diplomatic errand relating to Great Britain's Interest in the settlement of the Philippine ques-The fact that no newspaper mention was made on the other side of his departure and that his name was not on the list of passengers gave color to the rumor in the estimasome of the passengers, but it was laughed at by Mr. Chamberlain when the reporter mentioned it to him.

'No; I am travelling as a plain citizen," said Mr. Chamberlain. "My visit is utterly without political bearing. The interests of Great Britain are very safe in the hands of Sir Julian Pauncefote, and there would be no need of my services."

When the Secretary was asked to express an opinion on the best solution of the Philippine problem, he replied:

"If I were a private citizen, I might express my ideas, but in my official position it would be highly unbecoming for me to make the slightest intrusion into affairs to which we are not a party. I am extremely sensible to the fact that the American people are thoroughly competent to deal with the questions now confronting them, and are at the same time independent of outside advice, as well as jealous of their ability to carry out what they have undertaken without

"The American people went into this war with the fixed purpose of pacifying the island of Cuba and abetting the cause of humanity. Finally, they were pledged to secure the indepandence of the island and the liberation of the people from bondage and oppression. The end, which has come sooner than I expected, finds the United States face to face with the question of territorial expansion, by reason of its occupation and conquest of an island in the East. This question, by virtue of the complexity and vastness of the commercial intersts of such a progressive people as the Amerfeans, was bound to come sooner or later. Having entered upon the struggle, the United States could not leave the islands involved in the warfare in a state of revolution, but must supply a peaceful and reasonably efficient

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The United States now finds itself in much the same position as ourselves in Egypt. We are bound to put down rebellion, and we shall stay there until we do. What system of colonial government your people will accept as the most practicable and efficient is now for you to decide, and, as I have said, you are not in need of advice. Great Britain went into Egypt to conserve the rights there of English commerce and citizenship, and we are bound to stay there until better government is assured."

'And how long before you are likely to come out?" asked the reporter. Mr. Chamberlain

"Perhaps about the same time the United States will have emerged from its difficulties; perhaps sooner."

It being suggested that territorial expansion was not contemplated in the Consti-tution, Mr. Chamberlain responded so warmly that he dropped the mantle of diplomatic re-

"No: but you cannot thwart your own destiny, and it is obvious to any student of your development that the nation is bound to reach out."

Regarding the agitation in favor of an Anglo-American alliance, Mr. Chamberlain said, after a reference to his recent speech in Birmingham: T said in that speech what I had said many times before, namely, that the ties of kindred and common interest are bound to bring'us to mether in an alliance for our own safety ement. The sentiment did not make the impression at first that it seems to

have made after the Birmingham speech, for the reason that the public mind has never been so ripe for entertaining such a consumma tion as at present. These things come slowly but I have no doubt of an eventual undertanding batwaen na" Touching the pronunciamento of the Czar

n tavor of universal disarmaments of the Czar in tavor of universal disarmament, Mr. Chamberlain said:

"I have given no serious thought to the plan, for the announcement only came out a few days before I left; but the suggestion is a well-meaning sovereign, and I do not doubt that he is in earnest, Yes, it is quite within the range of probability that the Czar's initiative may lead to a conference of nations, and England would place no obstacle in the way of securing this great desideratum. The step already taken offers very pleasant contemplation, sentimentally, and is taken. I am quite willing to believe, with serious intent. The difficulties of a practical nature which must be first overcome are tremendous, and the Czar must appreciate these as fully as I. "What would I consider a good initiatory move on the part of the Czar to show his good faith? Why, an immediate reduction of his standing army and the cessation of an aggressive policy. That would give the plan of a universal peace a first-rate impetus. Of course, England must go on increasing its navy until it is as strong as those of the two greatest European nations, and then we should have a see force that would even up the present superior land forces of France and Russia. Just when the balance should be even would be a fine proposition in mathematics," and Mr. Chamberlain spent almost the entire time during the trip in reading of with Mrs. Chamberlain and his daughter. Very few of the passengers knew who he was, and he took every procaution against enlightening them.

Mr. Chamberlain looked in the best of health as he came down the bridge from the steamer. in favor of universal disarmament, Mr. Cham-

the passengers knew who he was, and he took every procession against enlightening them. Mr. Chamberiain looked in the best of health as he came down the bridge from the steamer. After attending to his luggage a servant called a cab and the party of three were driven in the rain to the Albemarie Hotel. They had at first intended to go to Boston last night, but their plans were changed and they remained over night at the Albemarie. It is expected that they will go to Boston to-day.

While waiting for his luggage on the pier Mr. Chamberiain talked briefly with the newspaper men. Concerning affairs in Egypt he said;

Gordon's death has been avenged by the recapture of Khartoum. The Soudan will be opened up for commerce and all nations as well as Engiand will benefit by it, although the victory was won by English arms.

"I believe that an Anglo-German alliance has been concluded, but it is not one at all detrimental to the United States. I know nothing of an alliance between Bussis and England. The commercial interests of the United States and Great Britain in the Far Flast being similar, there is no telling whether they will ast together diplomatically where commen interests are concerned; probably they will. I know that ninety-nine Englishmen out of a hundred wish ma alliance with the United States.

COURTESY CALLS AT SAN JUAN.

Macian Beturns the Visit of Our Commis sion-He Awaits Madrid Instructions. Special Cubic Desputch to Tun Sun.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Sept. 7.—Captain-Gen eral Macias called on Admiral Schley and Gen. Gordon at the Hotel Ingisterra this afternoon. Subsequently the three drove to Rio Pledras and visited Gen. Brooke.

The meeting of the American Commission ers, which was to have been held to-day at Rio Piedras, was postponed on account of the visit of Gen. Macias. They will meet to-morrow afternoon to discuss their plans. It is not known when the joint commission will meet formally. The Spaniards are not yet ready. Gen. Macias is anxiously awaiting instruction from Madrid. He has cabled twice, but has received no advices.

To-day Capt. Folger of the New Orleans was ordered to proceed to Washington with Lieut. Blakely and Ensign Nelson to testify in the case of the captured steamer Olinde Rodriguez. Capt. Folger has important evidence that he gathered here regarding the character of th vessel. He will sail on the Wasp, which will leave to-morrow.

Admiral Schley called this morning on Commodore Villisrine, who is the Spanish naval commander here, and one of the evacuation Commissioners.

Admiral Schley and Gen. Gordon came asho from the cruiser New Orleans, the flagship, at l o'clock yesterday afternoon, and walked together from the wharf to the Hotel Inglaterra. They were accompanied by their respective staffs and followed by a great crowd. They re mained at the hotel, awaiting the arrival of Gen. Brooke, who came by train from Bio Piedras, arriving shortly before 4 o'clock.

The party then went to the Captain-General's palace, where they were received by Capt. Gen. Macias. The Americans drove to the palace and the way was lined with crowds, who were kept from invading the roadway by the orden publico, which guarded the whole route. Gen. Brooke and Admiral Schley led the way into the palace followed by the others, all in field uniform, the army officers having no other. Capt.-Gen. Macias awaited the visitors in the magnificent throne room on the second floor. His reception of the Americans was cordial. He shook hands with each one, after which all were seated. Capt.-Gen. Macias Gen. Brooke and Admiral Schley were seated together on a sofa beneath a painting of the Queen Regent and chatted informally for a few minutes. Admiral Schley doing most of the talking in Spanish. Not a word was said about

peace negotiations. After a few minutes' conversation the Americans retired, much pleased with their reception. The appearance of the American officer is said to have given the Spanish officers a fine mpression of our army and navy. Along the streets there was no demonstration of approvar disapproval on the part of the crowds, either in the going or coming of the Americans.

Nothing definite can be learned from any source as to the date of the meeting of the

GEN. SHAFTER TO DECIDE. Question of a Jubilee Parade of Troops

commission.

This City Referred to Him. WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7.-The question thether the troops now at Montauk Point, which are to be mustered out of the service shall be allowed to parade in New York will b decided by Gen. Shafter. The President directed Secretary Alger to-day to refer the request of Mayor Van Wyck to Gen. Shafter with the advice that if he approved of the propoaition it would be well to have the troops parade in the city. The President believes th Gen. Shafter, as the commanding General of the Fifth Army Corps, should be allowed to decide the matter, especially as he is in a position to know better than any one, whether the troops are in condition to parade and whether

have them do so. It looks now as though the peace jubilee lanned by Mayor Van Wyck and the Municipal Assembly to welcome home the American soldiers and sailors who fought at Santiago would be a success. The Mayor received the following telegram from President McKinley yesterday:

it would be for the interest of the service to

Hon. Robert A. Van Wyck, Mayor, New York, N. Y. Your message of the 6th is received. It would be very gratifying to me, if the health of the soldiers will allow, to permit a review which would enable the people of the city of New York to show their appreciation of the brave men who in the last three onths have performed such heroic services to the I will direct that the commanding Generals, as

vell as the medical officers of the army, now in Ne York and arriving there, shall report upon the probe ble effect upon the health of the troops of the parade

If they report that it will not be injurious to the soldiers in their present condition during this heated time, and it is agreeable to the officers and soldiers themselves, it will afford me special pleasure to com

ply with your patriotic suggestion.

WILLIAM MOKINLEY. The committee of citizens appointed by the Mayor to arrange the details of the celebration will meet for organization at noon to-day in the Aldermen's chamber in the City Hall.

TO REORGANIZE THE ARMY.

It Will Consist of Four Corps and 100,000 Volunteers Will Be Retained.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.-The Administration has decided to make a radical reorganization of the combined regular and volunteer forces of the country after the mustering out of 100,000 of the volunteers, which is now in progress. A conference on the subject was held at the White louse this morning between the President, Secretary Alger and Adjt.-Gen. Corbin, but it is impossible to complete the scheme of reorranization until it is known what regiments of rolunteers are to be mustered out. Only about 10,000 men remain to be designated for muster out to complete the total 100,000 which are to leave the service immediately, and the department will be ready within a few days to anconnec the plan of reorganization. The following statement was issued from the

War Department this afternoon: 'In response to the request of the Governors of some of the States for the muster out of their entire volunteer force, the President re

plied in substance as follows: 'Answering your telegraphic request for the muster out of your regiments, I have already directed that 100,000 of the volunteers shall b mustered out of the service. This is because n my judgment that number can be spared. About 100,000 will remain, as the Government now requires in Cuba. Porto Rico and the Philippines a larger army than the regular military establishment affords. The
muster out, like the muster in, will be as nearly
as possible according to the population of the
several States. The suggestion to muster out
all the volunteers from your State cannot therefore be entertained. The Secretary of War has
already inquired of the Governors of the several States what regiments in their judgment
can with the least inconvenience remain in the
service. Their advices will, so far as consistent
with the public interests, be compiled with."

It is the intention of the department to organize four army corps in place of the seven
maintained at present. The Sixth Corps was
never fully organized and at no time existed
except on paper. When 100,000 men leave the
service there will be still less necessity for seven
corps, and the regiments left in the service will
not fill more than four such great organizations of troops. As far as possible these corps
will be organized according to the locality in
which they are stationed. Thus there will probably be one corps for Forto Rico, another for
Cuba, a third for the Philippines and a fourth
for such other places as may require the pres-Philippines a larger army than the reg-

ence of troops. Camp Wikoff, via Manhanset House. Daily n prip by commodious new steamer Old Geory. GEN. WHEELER'S SON LOST.

WENT SURF-BATHING WITH LIEUT. KIRKPATRICK AT MONTAUK.

Bodies of Both Found on the Beach at 1:30 This Morning-Young Wheeler Was ithe General's Second Son and Was Only 20 Years Old-Sympathy for the General.

CAMP WINGER, MONTAUR POINT, L. I., Sept. 7 .-There is little room for doubt that Gen. Joseph Wheeler's second son, Thomas H. Wheeler vas swept out to sea this afternoon and drowned, together with Lieut, Newton D Cirkpatrick of the First Cavalry, while bathing in the ocean. Their clothing was found n the beach just above high water mark late this afternoon, about a quarter of a mile east of the Ditch Plain Life Saving Station, where they are known to have gone in swimming about two hours before. evening Gen. Wheeler himself has just about given up hope, and says he believes his boy

Young Wheeler, who is 20 years old, and Lieut. Kirkpatrick have been friends for some time, and yesterday they made an appointmen o go swimming this afternoon at half past at the extreme end of the Sand Beach, not far west of the bluff on which Gen. Wheeler ha ust established his new headquarters.

They left headquarters together, and wer een by other bathers going into the water and jumping the waves about half past 2. An hour later Gen. Wheeler came down for his bath found the surf pretty heavy and did not stay long in the water.
About 5 o'clock he learned that his son had

een swimming near where he himself had gone in, and, having seen nothing of the boy ne became anxious, particularly as he had ex perienced the force of the waves. A Corpora was sent to investigate and returned in half an one white and shaking

"You tell the General, sir," he said to one o the staff, "I can't do it. Young Mr. Wheeler's clothes are there with his watch and letters and Lieut. Kirkpatrick's uniform. Nobody has seen either of them, and it's almost sure they

The news was taken to the General, who at irst would not believe his son had been drowned, as he knew how to swim well. Then he remembered that he had read in the morning papers of two rough riders being swept out resterday and nearly drowned. Word was sent out all along the coast, the

ife savers turned out and patrolled the beach. detail of colored eavairymen turned out to patrol the shore, and Major Beach, with a deall of soldiers and teamsters, went out in search of the missing men. Up to 9 o'clock othing was heard of them With Gen. Wheeler are his two daughters

and his son, Joseph Wheeler, Jr., who is on his staff. Miss Annie Wheeler, who has been act ing as volunteer nurse here, went to New York to-day. The General was almost prostrated by the shock. He sent out word to a reporter who called there late to-night that he had given up his son as lost.

All day there has been a heavy surf on the south shore bearing in somewhat from the west, with a strong undertow so powerful that man waist deep could not walk against it The water has been extremely treacherou and few of the bathers ventured out beyond the inner line of breakers. Those who did found the outer breakers so heavy that they were continually forced to dive under them t escape being whirled down in the combing n the water is particularly treacherous, as it a at the end of the curve of the sand bea and borders a rocky bottom, where the water

Early in the afternoon THE SUN reporter with two other newspaper men, all three experienced surf bathers, swam out beyond the line of inner breakers, a little distance west of where the lost men's clothes were found and were caught by an eddy which swept them resistlessly eastward until they finally were swept inshore by a series of heavy surges. But there were eddles there against which no man could swim, and the onlything to do when caught in them was to keep affost with the feet all up in the water until one could ride inward

on the crest of a breaker. The life savers believe that either the two young men were dragged out by the undertow and exhausted themselves struggling to get in, or that an unusually heavy breaker, which they were unable to escape, may have knocked them senseless, or that they may have been swept away to the east and dashed against the rocks there. There is an outer sand bank near the place, and if the sea calms the life savers believe that the bodies will be found there. It may be, however, that the drag will have swept them eastward as far as Dead Man's Cove, where most of the drowned bodies from wrecks are found. Nobody here believes there is any chance of the young men being alive, and expressions of sympathy for Gen. Wheeler are heard on all sides.

Thomas H. Wheeler was born in 1878 and entered the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis three years ago. When the war broke out he was detailed to the United State cruiser Columbia as a cadet. He had been here with his father since a short time after the establishment of the camp.

Lieut. Newton D. Kirkpatrick was a Sec ond Lieutenant of Company I. First United States Cavalry, now stationed at this camp He was 25 years old, entering the Military Academy at West Point by appointment from Virginia, where he was a graduate of the Virginia Military Academy.

THE BODIES YOUND,

SEPT. 8, 2 A. M .- The bodies of the two drowned men were found at 1:30 o'clock this morning. They had been washed upon the beach near where the accident happened.

WILL BUILD SHIPS FOR RUSSIA Mr. Scott, Builder of the Battleship Oregon

Irving M. Scott, Vice-President and general nanager of the Union Iron Works at San Francisco, where the crack battleship Oregon was built, arrived yesterday from Bremen on the North German Lloyd steamshi Raiser Wilhelm der Grosse. He spent mosi of his time abroad in Russia and induced the Orar to give the Union Iron Works a chance to build some battleships for the Russian Sayunda (1988)

Czar to give the Union Iron Works a chance to build some battleships for the Hussian Navy.

Mr. Scott says the wonderful cruising and aghing ability of the Oregon is the talk of naval experts abroad. The prestige of American shipbuilders has gone beyond even that of English shipbuilders. The swift battleship, in the opinion of Russian naval authorities, is the war vessel of the future.

The fate of the Spanish torpedo-boat destroyers at Santiago has created the impression in Russia that the torpedo boat is not as useful as it was supposed to be. The Russians are inclined to put their faith chiefly in swift, heavily armored craft.

Mr. Scott says that Russia has developed wonderfully in recent years. There is a great demand for merchant vessels of all sorts, and Mr. Scott thinks the shipbuilders of the Pacific coast will have a chance to build for the Hussians.

Mr. Scott will stay at the Holland House are.

Mr. Scott will stay at the Holland House about ten days. He will probably go to the navy yard at Brooklyn to-day and board the Oregon.

New Leaves on the City Hall Park Trees The combined efforts of four redhot days and yesterday's thunderstorm were responsible for a queer prank of nature in the City Hall Park. A week ago many of the trees began to shed their leaves. At half-past 5 yeaterday atternoop quite a number of them put forth new tiny, light green leaves such as are seen in sarry spring. Ope-half of one tree is is STORMY DAY IN THE CORTES.

Reporters and Public Turned Out-Weyler Accuses the Ministry-His Enemies Betort That to Him Spain's Plight Is Due. Special Cable Despatches to Tun Sun.

Madrid, Sept. 7.-There were uproarlous scenes in the Cortes to-day. Seffor Salmeron, the Republican leader, moved that the chamber institute an inquiry into the Government's responsibility for declaring war, suing for peace, and suspending the constitutional guarantees

Seflor Salmeron's resolution asked Congress to declare that the Government could lave avoided war, but did not do so. It did not know how to organize a defence, and had signed the peace protocol in violation of the constitution Prime Minister Sagasta instantly arose and emanded that the discussion be secret. Marquis Vega di Armejo, the President of the

Chamber, acquiesced in the Premier's demand and ordered the strangers be cleared out of the galleries. The Republicans and Conservatives noisily protested against this and there was a great hubbub, during which the doorkeepers cleared the press and public galleries. As the reporters left they heard continued angry houts from the protesting deputies. Señor Sagasta calmly watched the pandemonium with a sardonic smile.

It was subsequently learned in the lobbies that all the minority parties favored a public debate, and that some of the Government supporters were wavering on the question. It was umored that the defeat of the Government was possible.

The session of the Senate was also a stormy one. Gens. Weyler, Azcarraga, and Primo di Rivers were among the military officers pres ent. Gen. Weyler attacked Count Almenas, who yesterday led a hot assault on the Generals for misconducting the military operations. Gen. Weyler declared that the mistake that had been made in Cubs were ascribable to the politicians in the Government, who had completely abandoned the armies in Cuba and Porto Bico, and had sent no supplies to them. Gen. Correa, Minister of War, and Capt. Aunon, Minister of Marine, ought to have resigned. The army would have sequitted itself successfully enough if it had en properly equipped. The Government had not only made a cardinal error in sending Admiral Cervera to Santiago, but took no measures to assist or protect him when he was there. The responsibility for the surrender of Santiago rested on the Government and not on Gen. Toral. Gen. Weyler concluded by de-

nouncing secret sittings. Count Almenas made a reply in which he poured vitriol on the Generals who, he de-clared, had shown themselves incapable of leadng or of setting an example of how to fall worthly in front of the foe.

Gen. Primo di Rivera at this point shouted: That is untrue." Gen. Weyler and others joined in the protests Count Almenas, facing his opponents, cried:

I am not frightened by your shouts, your epaulettes, or your decorations. The latter will have to be torn from the breasts of several officers. Some of the Generals ought to have aashes around their necks instead of around their waists."

Weyler hereupon began to make threats, whereupon Seffors Bomero, Robledo and Giron retorted:

'Take what action you please, but cease playing the bully at the fair. You are more reponsible than anybody for Spain's misfor-To this Weyler made no reply. The remain

der of the sitting was noisy. Gen. Pelavieja, formerly Captain-General of the Philippines, has issued a manifesto, which ien. Correa, Minister of War, has forbidden to

be circulated. It is expected, however, that Senor Gasset, editor of the Imparcial, will read it in the Chamber of Deputies. Meanwhile a summary is obtainable. Gen. Pelavicia says that he has never been a politician, but he cannot longer listen to the grievances of the country without protesting He adds that he has received numerous re-

quests to become the head of a new neutral party. The political parties which have hitherto governed Spain have been rotten and the principal cause of the cour try's misfortunes. Political reorganization is an urgent necessity. The truth should regards the financial situation in order that the creditors of Spain may be thoroughly acquainted with the country's means t meet its engagements. It is also necessary to introduce a broad system of administrative decentralization, without, however, prejudicing

national unity. PARTS. Sept. 7 .- A despatch to the Temp. from Madrid says that troops of all arms are beginning to make organized marches through the Carlist centres in the northern and cen ral provinces of Spain.

RIOT AT COLORADO SPRINGS.

000 Shots Exchanged Between the Walcott and Teller Factions-One Man Killed. COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 7 .- A riot betwee the two factions of the Silver Re publican party of the State, commonly designated as the Wolcott and Telle actions, was precipitated this morning about o'clock, in this city, when the former at tempted to gain possession of the Opera House, which was occupied by the latter faction and was being held by an armed guard of the Teller

One of the so-called Wolcott men, Charles E Harris of Denver, a member of the attacking party, was shot and instantly killed, and Joseph Palmer of Denver was shot in the face, but will

recover. Over 100 men on both sides, armed with rifles and revolvers, participated in the disgraceful fight. No others were hurt, To-morrow the State Silver Republican Con rention is to be held in this city and the Opera House was selected as the legal place of holding it. Two factions, one headed by ex-Chairman Broad of the State Committee by ex-Chairman Broad of the State Committee and the other by Chairman Blood, the new suppointee, struggled to get the hall. The latter succeeded and were holding the hall when a gang of seventy-five men from Denver, alleged to be Broad's heelers, attacked the place.

At daylight violent seenes cansued. The battle was short and furious, and 200 shots were exchanged. County Sheriff Boynton, Republican, who is charged with being one of the leaders of the Broad gang, was one of the first in the building, and took possession and holds it in the name of the county. This caused intense excitement, Five men were arrested for the murder of Harris, but were released after the inquest this afternoon.

To-night a temporary truce was declared, both factions relinquishing the opera nouse.

Two State Silver Conventions will be held here to-morrow. Broad was Chairman of the State Central Committee of the filver Republican party until deposed yesterday by National Chairman Chaires A. Towne in Denver. This culminated in the fight.

NEW POST FOR COL. ROOSEVELT.

Proposition to Make Him President of Brown University if He Is a Baptist. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 7.-The resignation Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews as President of Brown University was formally presented to ecrporation to-day and unanimously ac

cepted. A committee to nominate a successor

was appointed. A committee to nominate a succession was appointed. Among the candidates mentioned for the pos of President of the university is Co. Theodore Roosevelt. It is not known whether he is is Baptist, as the President is required by the constitution of the college to be, nor is it known that Col. Roosevelt would consider the offer, but he was mentioned by a member of the corporation as a desirable man for the place. place.
The Treasurer announced the gift of \$5,000 by Eustace C. Fits. and of a bronne bust of Washington by Oscar B. Straus. MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS.

REPORT THAT ONLY 250 ESCAPED OUT OF 1,000.

Moslem Attack on a Small Party of British Soldiers and Sailors Tuesday Was Also a Massacre-1,000 Mussulmans Fired Volleys Into the British, Killing 17 and Wounding 40 or More-Reinforcements. Suscial Cable Desnatches to Tun Sun.

LONDON, Sept. 7.-Despatches received here

from Athens represent that flerce fighting was renewed at Candia, Crete, to-day, the Ottoman troops participating. The Mussulmans are in possession of the town and are beginning a general massacre of the Christians.

These statements cannot be confirmed and their accuracy is doubtful.

The Standard's correspondent, who is aboard the British warship Camperdown at Candia, telegraphing this evening, makes no mention of the reports contained in the Athens despatches. but he confirms the worst reports of Tuesday's outbreak. He says that the attack by the Mussulmans on a small detachment of British soldiers and sailors was virtually a massacre. A thousand Mussulmans fired volleys into the British, killing seventeen and wounding forty, and probably more. The remnant held their position near the Custom House for five hours under a terrific fusilisde from the neighboring windows and ramparts.

The British, Italian and French reinforce ments are landing with difficulty owing to the roughness of the sea.

The Cretan Christians are assembling outside the cordon, threatening to rush the town and avenge their coreligionists.

The Governor, Edhem Pashs, boarded the Camperdown at noon to-day. The Captain of the warship bluntly warned him that he would be held responsible for further outbreaks.

As a result of this Edham Pashs this evening sent a crowd of Christian refugees, mostly women and children, some of whom were wounded, under escort to the shore, where they embarked in boats and were taken to the Camperdown.

There are now seven warships in the harbor three of which are British. Strong military reinforcements are on their way from Malta.

The St. James's Gasette says the report of the murder of the British Vice-Consul at Candia, Crete, is confirmed by a telegram received by the Government. The telegram has not been made public, but the Gazette asserts that it confirms in the main the reports of the riots in Candia received last night. The British Vice-Consul was burned to death in the home of Sir A. Bilotti, the British Consul for Crete.

A despatch received here from Canea, Crete, says that in the fire which was started by the riotous Mussulmans in Candia last night the British, German and American consulates were burned.

The War Office has received a despatch say ing that in the rioting at Candia yesterday and last evening 20 were killed and 50 wounded.

A despatch received at the Foreign Office says that the trouble began in this way: Col. Reid. In obedience to an order from the Admirals of the foreign squadron, took possession of the tithe collector's office, in order to prevent the mob from attacking it. A guard from the warships was stationed around the tithe office.

and for a time there was comparative quiet. In the afternoon a picket was stabbed in the back by a Moslem. As he fell he fired his rifle. killing the Moslem, and a Moslem fusillade followed, with such deadly effect that the party of bluejackets on the quay were nearly annihilated before they could reach the distilling ship Turquoise nearby. Forty-five British soldiers quartered near the telegraph office were driven out of their huts, and it is supposed that they suffered heavily from the Moslem fire.

A later despatch from Canea says that two companies of marines. French and Italian. have left Suda Bay for Candia.

The refugees on the Camperdown assert that there has been a great massacre of Christians, and that only 250 escaped out of more than

1.000. Contrary to yesterday's report the Ottoma troops, of which there are more than 4,000 in the town, refused to help the British, Edhem Pasha declaring that the mob was uncontrollable. Hence the warning of the Captain of the Camperdown.

Bealin, Sept. 7.-The Cologne Gazette says that the outbreak in Crete is no concern of Germany, which is politically content to remain a mere spectator.

The Austrian man-of-war Bergard has gone to Crete to protect the Germans and Austrians.

DREYFUS TO BE TRIED AGAIN. Figure Says the Government Has Decided to Reopen the Case.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN Panis, Sept. 7 .- The Figure says that the Cabinet at yesterday's council unanimously approved the proposal to revise the Dreyfus trial. A rumor is in circulation that Major

Count Esterhany has disappeared. It is said that inquiry on the part of the War Office has resulted in the discovery of facts in eriminating several officers of the General staff. There is now no secreey in regard to the nature of the documents which have been termed ultra secrets. Among them are letters attributed to the German Emperor and Count von Munster, the German Ambassador, which are believed to be forgeries.

There is a strong and increasing public de mand for a hearing in the case of Col. Picquart who is known to possess the key to the mystery of the documents as well as other impor-tant matters connected with the case that have not yet come to light. The slience of Lieut.-Col. du Paty de Clam is

said to be due to orders from his superiors.

It is asserted that Dreyfus is thoroughly acdimated and is physically in good healt Le Matin understands that at yesterday's council Gen. Zurlinden advocated reform is

the Intelligence Department. The council charged him with the duty of considering a measure of reform which, among other things would exclude officers of the General Staffrom the scope of police work. Mr. Bayard a Little Better. so heavy a tax on goats that it did not pay to DEDRAM, Mass., Sept. 7.-The Hon. Thomas land them, and they were brought back to this f. Bayard has passed a very comfortable day

and is resting much easier to-night. He is taking nourishment better, and on the who his physicians consider his condition slight! Are your children a blessing ? Read "Four Month After Date." All newsdealers. - 46v. Rheumatian gimply cannot live with Londonderry LI HUNG CHANG TURNED OUT.

The Emperor Dismisses Him from Office Joy in London.

Special Cable Desputches to THE SUR.

PERIN. Sept. 7.-IA Hung Chang has been

dismissed from office by the Emperor. LONDON, Sept. 8.—The dismissal of Li Hung Chang is hailed by the London press as being of much significance, and is assumed to be a triumph for British diplomacy. At any rate, it removes the strongest pro-Russia factor in China.

10,500 DERVISHES KILLED.

British Officers Count the Slain - 18,000 Wounded and 3,000 Prisoners.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Sept. 7.-The War Office has reselved the following despatch from Gen. Bir Herbert Kitchener, the commander of the

Anglo-Egyptian expedition in the Soudan: "The Khalifa is moving with the speed of the wind. Some of his wives were dropped on the road in his retreat. One hundred camels that had been arranged to assist him in his flight have been captured.

"Our officers have counted 10,800 dead Dervishes. The wounded are estimated at 16,000.

We have between 3,000 and 4,000 prisoners. "A gunboat has been despatched up the Blue Nile to tranquilize the districts along that river. The Dervishes are reported to be loot ing. Numbers of people are coming in from the surrounding country. Five hundred Arabe with camela are chasing the Khalifa"

NEUTRALIEE ALSACE-LORRAINE?

A Notable Article on the Peace Proposals in a Bussian Newspaper. Special Cable Desputch to Tun Sun.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 7.-The Novosti, one of the leading journals of Russia, says: "The principal subject connected with the peace question is Alsace-Lorraine and the possibility of France obtaining compensation for its loss by her participation in the realization of the high idea of universal peace, before which single international disputes will have to sink into the background. We are of the opinion that the neutralization of Alsace-Lorraine is already matured in the consciousness of European nations. It is clear to every one that the independent existence Alsace-Lorraine would not only not depreciate but would improve its welfare and at the same time create a neutral sone be tween Germany and France, which would remove the necessity for the armaments of both The chief interest would lie in the complete restoration of friendliness between two hostile countries, a reconciliation which would save millions. Let it be our aim that France and Germany shall face our high initiative, and answer it by an act of self-sacrifice just as high Mankind is justified in demanding the sacri-

The foregoing was undoubtedly inspired by a high authority.

RELIEF SUPPLIES IN CUBA. Blanco Says They Must Pay Duty Under

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUR.

HAVANA, Sept. 7.—Captain-General Blanco has replied to the officers of the steamer Comal that the laws governing Cuba do not permit any exemptions in the Custom House duties, nor do they permit foreign forces to distribute provisions. Blanco repeats the offer of the Colonial Government to reduce duties and to have provisions distributed by the Spanish

Gen. Maximo Gomez has published a flylea: showing his dissatisfaction at the fact that the peace news was not communicated to him officially. He declares that he will help to bring about peace on condition that there shall never be any question of conquerors or con-

quered. that it would authorize the officials who happen to be at Santiago to return to Havana to rejoin their respective departments, that it would re-establish the normal order in civil life, that the public treasury at Camaguey should allay the anxiety of business men on the acceptance of notes for the payment of duties and of drafts on the treasury, and that they would authorize the Secre tary of the Treasury to sign the deeds for the cession of lands on which are to be erected the buildings destined for the Spanish house.

Hospitals for the insurgents will be estab lished soon at Matangas and Clenfuegos. Gen. Blanco has selected the building of the island Legislature for the meetings of the Spanish American Commission. Grosvenor Allan is dangerously ill with feve

in the Red Cross hospital at Caibarien. The insurgent Gen. Betancourt, encamped in the neighborhood of Matanzas, told the newspaper men who visited him that he was delighted to be interviewed, as he wished to explain his conduct to them and make then know his thoughts and plans.

In regard to the conflict carried on durin this war, he said that he never had any idea of hatred or revenge, and that that was charac teristic of the ignorant. His only desire and wish to-day, his one happiness would be to see Spaniards and Cubans united like brothers, as they are by race, to improve the country, to encourage labors based on its

riches and civilization. He will give his approval and affection to all who do good to Cuba, whoever may put himself at the head of the work. When all the pas is settled there will be no cause for animosity Union, tranquillity, and prosperity are hi only wishes. The struggle once ended, his one ambition is to advance the happiness of th country and to aid in its reconstruction. No man will be asked who he is or whence he

comes. Whoever loves Cuba may reside and labor in the Island. Messrs. Pearson, Simpson and Vandavia, administrators and engineers of the Western Railroad, are in Pinar del Rio for the purpos of studying the plan of extending the line t the extremity of the province. Gen. Maximo Gomez remains at Boffil; he

800 families that accompany him on the hills near Santa Clara. where the insurgent Governo of that city, Francisco Lopez Leiva, is encamped.

On Sunday Blanco detained in Havana, on an imperative order from home, the correspondent of the Madrid Imparcial.

will not go to Remedios until he has settled

BLANCO REPELS 1,600 GOATS. They Were Shipped to Havana for Food,

but a Heavy Tax Kept Them Out.

NEW OBLEANS, Sept. 7 .- The Danish steam ship Tyr reached here to-day from Havana with 1,600 goats. They were shipped from Galveston to Havana in the belief that the people of that city would be so hungry that they would like goat meat, but Gen. Blanco placed

country. The Olympia and Raleigh Return to Manile Special Cable Despatch to Tun firm. LONDON, Sept. 7 .- A despatch to Lloyds fro

Manila says that the United States warships Olympia and Raleigh arrived there yesterday from Hong Rong, where they had gone to t

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GENERAL HERE WITH A STATE-MENT-THE PRESIDENT WILL SUG-GEST TRAT IT BE THE LAST.

M'KINLEY TO CAUTION MILES

Gen. Miles's First Act Upon His Return Yesterday Was to Reply to Supposed Opponents-Declares That the Plans He Advised at the Outbreak of Hostilities Were Not Followed Out in Cuba-He Quotes Alger's Despatch to Prove That He Was in Charge at Santiage When Toral's Surrender Was Negotiated-Departed Voluntarily Then, Leaving the Glory to Shafter-His Campaign in Porto Blco-Favore a Parade of the Army in New York-Going to Washington To-Day, Where the President Will Appeal to Him for the Sake of the Country and His Own Reputation as a Soldier to Stop Discussing the Conduct of the War-Seeretary Alger Will Not Most Gen. Miles.

Major-Gen. Nelson A. Miles arrived here yesterday morning on the transport Obdam. Besides his staff, his wife, son and daughter seompanied him. There were on the Obdam also two battalions and a company 800 menof the Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry and a few regulars whose enlistments have expired. The Obdam left Poppe, Poppe Rico lest Thursday, shortly behind the Chester, which arrived two days ago. After passing through Quarantine the Obdam went to Weel awken. where the troops were landed.

Gen. Miles left the transport there and came to this city on the Jen. Meigs. He went directly to the Waldorf, and expects to start for Washington to-day. He said on landing that the journey up had been pleasant, and that he considered the entire Porto Rico campaign a great success. He could see no reason, he added, why there should not be a parade of the army in New York, as he knew the public wanted one, and that the men themselves would be glad to parade. He also said he was sorry the Wisconsin men were not to stay in this city a few days, so that their fine condition might be noted.

MILES MAKES A STATEMENT. At the Waldorf, Gen. Miles gave to the news-

papers copies of a statement which, although

appearing to be a reporter's interview, was prepared by the General himself. In this statement he recited his part in the conduct of the war. He quoted Secretary Alger's despatch to him to show that he was in command at Santiago when the negotiations were conlucted resulting in the surrender of Gen. Toral and all of his army. In doing this Gen. Miles evidently aimed to controvert what he believes to be an attempt on the part of officials at Washington to make it appear that success at Santiago was in no measure due to him, and that when he went there it was as a mere visitor and not as the General in command of the army. After concluding the negotiations for the surrender, the statement says, Gen. Miles

vent voluntarily away, leaving all the glory of the actual surrender to Gen. Shafter.

ON THIS POINT MILES IS SILENT. Gen. Miles was questioned last night regarding the alleged interview with him published in the Kansas City Stor and copied extensively. He refused to say anything on the subject, and would neither deny nor affirm that he was correctly quoted in the interview. The interview reported him as saying that while he was negotiating the surrender of Santiago Gen. Corbin sent a secret despatch to Gen. Sharter stating that Gen. Miles was not sent to Santiago to supersede him. Another charge he was quoted as having made was that the despatches between Washington and Santiago were altered so as to change their meaning before they were made public. The interview also touched on the publicity given to the intended landing on the north side of island of Porto Rico. This matter

touched upon also in Gen. Miles's interview given out yesterday. Despite Gen. Miles's refusal to affirm or deny the authenticity of the Kansas City Star interview, he gave the impression in interviews with him printed in this city yesterday that, whether he had expressed them or not, the Star article represented his views with fair

Extracts from the statements given out here y Gen. Miles, together with what he had said to the New York reporters, were printed in the ate editions of the Washington papers yesterday, and were the subject of discussion in official circles. The manner of their reception is shown by the following despatch from Washington received by THE SUN last night:

THE PRESIDENT WILL CAUTION GEN, MILES, "The acknowledgment by Gen. Miles on his rrival in New York from Porto Rico to-day of the authenticity of the interview with him published in the Kansas City Star, in which Secretary Alger and Adjt.-Gen. Corbin were occused of attempting to minimize the importance of Gen. Miles's part in the war, has naturally caused a renewal of gossip in military circles and in official quarters generally. Secretary Alger, when his attention was called to the interviews with Gen. Miles in New York, declined to discuss the matter Excuse me,' was his only response to newspaper men who asked him about it, and he

hanged the conversation to the weather when a further attempt to get him to talk was made 'There was considerable speculation among army officers as to the outcome of the issue raised by the commanding General, and the opinion was general that persistence by Gen. Miles in keeping the controversy alive would esult in stringent measures by President Me-Kinley. Some of the officers suggested that he President would relieve Gen. Miles from the duties of Major-General commanding the army, and assign him to one of the military departments. These speculative comments, owever, are being indulged in by men who do

not know what the President intends to do. "It is the understanding among those who are close to the President that he will put a stop to the embarrassment that Gen. Miles is causing the Administration without going to the necessity of humiliating anybody concerned or of letting the questions raised be ventilated by a court of inquiry or a court-martial. When Gen Miles comes to Washington to-morrow he will have a talk with the President, and the belief among the higher officials of the Government who talked with the President on the subject s unanimous that the friction will cease that interview.

The President, it is understood, intends to appeal to Gen. Miles to cease talking for publication and let the matter drop, for the sake of the country and Gen. Miles's reputation as a oldier. That this appeal will be effective nobody who knows of the intention of the President to make it doubts in the least.

"It is not probable that Gen. Miles will see Secretary Alger for several weeks, and by that time any bad feeling caused by the strictures of Gen. Miles will probably have been modified o much that the two men can meet on fairly friendly terms. Secretary Alger will leave here o-morrow evening for Camp Meade, Pa., where he will spend Friday in inspecting that place Thence he will go to Detroit for a week's visit. and then start out on his tour of inspection of the several military encampments in the South He will go as far as Jacksonville, but will ass